

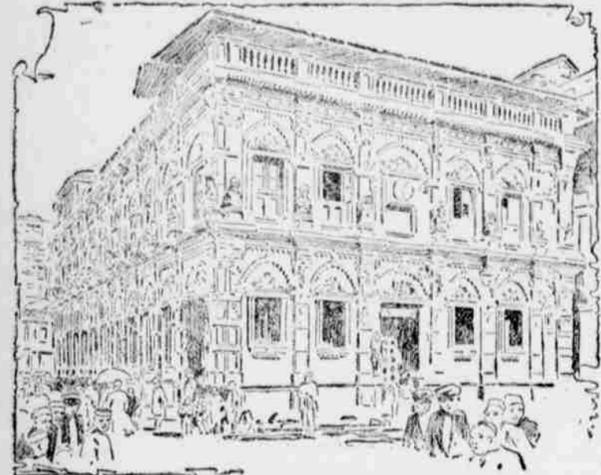
A. POLYGLOT CITY.

BOMBAY AND ITS PROMINENT FEATURES.

People From All Parts of the World
—A Study in Varied Humanity
—Women Weighed Down
With Jewelry.

BOMBAY, writes Winslow Anderson in the San Francisco Chronicle, is one of the chief cities in India, and for beauty of scenery, as well as commercial advantages, it is unsurpassed by any other Eastern city. It is situated on one of the many islands that abound on the Indian coast of the Arabian Sea, having an area of about twenty-two square miles. The front of the city opens on a wide harbor which is studded with islands and jutting promontories, giving secure shelter to the fleets of merchantmen.

Bombay has a stormy history. It was the earliest settlement of the British in India. The island was ceded to the English crown in 1661 as part of the dowry of the infant Catharine of Portugal on her marriage with Charles II. In 1668 it was granted to the East India Company, and in 1773 Bombay Island was placed in a position of qualified dependence under the Governor of Bengal and Calcutta. It is now the seat of one of the greatest presidencies of the Em-



ONE OF THE HINDOO TEMPLES AT BOMBAY.

pire of India. Prior to the English occupation it was under Portuguese and Dutch and native rules, and many a fierce battle has been fought for its possession.

Bombay is now a thriving city of nearly one million souls, and one hears more strange tongues spoken there than in any other place in the world. Its temperature ranges from seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit to 115 degrees, with from seventy to 300 inches of rain yearly, and a daily tide of from fourteen to seventeen feet. The city is handsomely laid out and has many magnificent temples, mosques, palaces and public and private buildings. What interested us most, however, were the native quarters. The streets are narrow and tortuous, although I am bound to say they are cleaner than those of San Francisco. The houses are picturesque in the extreme, with a profusion of fine sculpturing, projecting stories, curious bay windows and



HAIR DRESSING ON THE SIDEWALK.

cozy, sunny nooks latticed and matted, without window glass, where the fair daughters of India may be seen basking in the tropical sun without much more clothing on them than a string of pearls for a waistband.

There are mosques and Hindoo temples grotesquely carved and gaudily painted, but of all, the street scenes, with their throngs of people and side-shows and by-plays, are the most interesting. Here the tide of Asiatic humanity ebbs and flows in ceaseless streams. Nowhere, excepting perhaps in Constantinople, can one see livelier hues and gayer displays of humanity or a busier throng of city life. Here they are coming and going in endless crowds, Hindoo, Guzerati and Maratha. Here can be studied the brightest and darkest specimens of every clime—Arabs from Muscat, Persians from the Gulf, Afghans from the northern frontier, black and shaggy Beluchis, negroes from Zanzibar, islanders from the Maldives and Laccadives, Malagashes, Malays and Chinese, Paris, Jews, Lascar fishermen, Rajpoots, Fakirs, Sopyos, Sahibs and Europeans—many of them in gay dresses or clothes of brilliant hues. The Indian lady is loaded down with silver and gold jewelry and precious gems. Her ears have many rings in them, some so large that they reach her shoulders. Next comes the nose, with rings large

enough for a bracelet. Occasionally the lips are also ornamented. Then she has several necklaces of costly pearls, armlets, wristlets and anklets and innumerable rings on most of the fingers and toes, including the thumbs and great toes. An Indian lady's jewelry was



A WATER CARRIER.

weighed on one occasion and it was found to turn the scales at thirty-five pounds.

The conventional dress for ladies consists of a piece of silk or gorgeously colored cotton about five yards long and a half a yard wide. This is wrapped about the body. The men have much less cumbersome clothing. Shoes they seldom trouble about. There are scores of public bathing establishments where men and women perform their ablutions



GRINDING RICE.

and change their clothing. After each bath they rub coconut oil into their heads and bodies. This prevents the skin from becoming too dry and cracking, as it otherwise would in the tropical sun. All their burdens are carried on their heads, while their babies are carried astride their sides, as most Orientals do. All kinds of work are performed in the simplest possible manner. Rice and corn are ground between two stones; the upper one, with a handle near the edge, is revolved on the lower one, which is stationary. A small hole in the centre admits the grain. One or two women turn this original grist mill for hours and so make flour. The baking is equally crude. The flour is mixed into a batter with water and put on hot ashes to bake. This is the whole process. A fermented liquor is made from the juice of the palm tree. It is mixed with water and allowed to stand in the sun; fermentation takes place, and alcohol and carbonic acid gas is the product. This diluted with water is the National drink, and is known as "toddy," from the name of the palm—the palmyra—and can easily produce intoxication. It is a sweetened alcohol, water and carbonic acid gas mixture of rather a pleasant taste. As a rule the Hindoos are a temperate people. One might travel in India for a month and never see an intoxicated person, for toddy is prohibited by their scriptures.

The barber shops in India are extremely simple. A mat is spread on the road anywhere under a tree or in a shady nook. The barber always carries his razor and a pair of scissors with him. A small jug of water is obtained from the nearest pool, and this with a little palm oil constitutes the barber's armamentarium. The person to be shaved sits down on his haunches on one side of the mat and the barber on the other. Oil is



HIGH CASTE BRAHMIN GIRL.

rubbed into the hair and beard, and the razor applied. Priests are shaved clean

head and beard, one or more times each week.

The water-carrier is another curious person in India. He fills a goat or pigskin at the nearest pool or river, slings it across his shoulder and supplies water for drinking and cooking, for watering the garden and for sprinkling the streets. Crude as this method may seem, the streets are better sprinkled than those of San Francisco.

The picture shows a water-carrier giving a man a drink. Cups are not used for drinking, as one caste could not drink out of the same cup that another caste drank from, so the hand is held to the mouth and water allowed to run into it and the mouth by the very simple process of gravitation.

The people of India are as simple-minded and as trusting as children, providing one knows how to take them. Let them once be deceived and they never trust that individual again. In many ways the English have accomplished wonders in India in railroading, commerce and government, but they have also taught the people not to place too much trust in their fellow men. The white man has robbed and swindled these poor simple-minded children of the



tropics to such an extent that the Indian is now fully equipped with falsehoods and deceit, and can never be relied upon in a commercial transaction. They ask many, many times the value of their wares, show you one sample and sell you a much cheaper one. The rule now in India is to offer one-fifth or one-quarter what they ask for everything, and yet the moment an Indian is made to understand that you are his friend and want to pay him the correct price for an article and that you do not want to swindle him, that moment he becomes as confident and gentle minded as a child.

The people of India are very religious. They will die, if need be, for their ancient beliefs. Their domestic life is simple, loving and virtuous. Many of them practice polygamy because it is their religion. Many of them marry a plurality of wives until they are blessed with a male heir, because he is the only one that can secure them a proper burial. They are exceedingly kind to their children and their household. Their uniform gentleness and kindness to all animals and living beings excited our highest admiration and praise. They never eat animal food, because does it not necessitate the taking of life? And who is there in all India that dare take away that which he cannot give? To take away one holy, precious life that only Lord Brahma—the Great Creator of all things—can bestow?

The Modern Thumb-Ring.

One of the representative women of the day read a very clever paper in New York before that intellectual body of women known to the world as Sorosis. There was no newspaper report of her intellectual effort given for the benefit of the great world of women outside of Sorosis, but we are told with minute detail that "a jeweled thumb-ring flashed on the hand that held the manuscript, and that the jewels were set thickly in the band and were of large size and great brilliancy."



ROMAN THUMB-RING.

It is a fact that a practice which originated with kings of the Orient is being monopolized by the queens of American society. Mrs. Charles H. Collis wears a beautiful thumb-ring set with sapphires and diamonds. Ella Wheeler Wilcox who writes so pathetically of the "narrow aisles of pain," wears a thumb-ring set with diamonds. So also does the queen of the comic opera stage, Lillian Russell. Ella Proctor Otis has three thumb-rings, one set with big diamonds, and another set with rubies and diamonds, and the third, a quaint old ring of Persian origin. A few men—among them Edmund Russell, the Delsartean apostle, and others who ought to know better—wear thumb-rings. The custom originated with the signet ring of a king. The thumb, being the strongest of the fingers, was used to seal documents of royal significance. As it is worn now the thumb-ring is merely a bauble.—Detroit Free Press.

Baseball At Sea.

A hint as to how baseball might be played at sea is given in the Pall Mall Budget's note on a trip to Norway, in which a game of cricket on the packet is thus described: The ball was tied to about twenty yards of stout line. Whenever it was knocked out to sea the fielders had to haul in the line, which generally became entangled at this critical moment, and defied the excited efforts to release it are the batsman had piled up the runs. At other times the batsman would be lassoed by the line attached to the ball, and time had to be called to unravel the line.

MARS' MYSTERY.

IS THE PLANET THE HOME OF ANOTHER RACE?

There Are Said to be Signs on Its Surface of Work That Could Have Been Done Only by Human Beings.

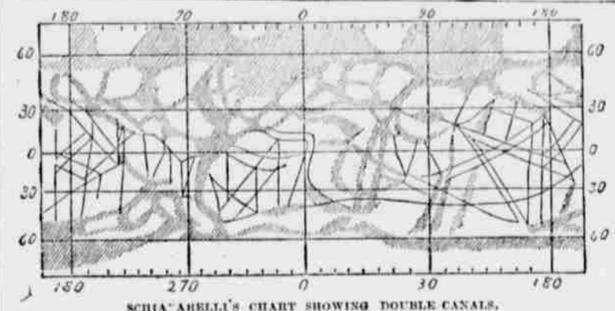
UP to within the past few weeks very few people had anything but an indistinct idea of the planet Mars. But within the past few weeks this planet was in what the astronomers call opposition. That is very like saying to the average mind that peas and bean multiplied by cabbage makes roast beef. So to find out exactly what the meaning of opposition is one must first learn something about the history of the planet Mars.

Mars is the fourth planet in order of distance from the sun. It is nearest to the world on which we live of all the great superior planets that make the solar system. Mars travels around the sun in a mean sidereal period of 686.9767 days, on an orbit inclined one degree and fifty-one minutes to the plane of the ecliptic, at mean distance of 130,311,000 miles from the sun.

This orbit is considered eccentric, inasmuch that its greatest distance, 152,304,000 miles, exceeds its least, 128,318,000, by more than 25,000,000 miles. When it is nearest to the earth it is in opposition.

Now the foregoing statement is technical, and to the layman's mind tells little. What the average man can see when looking through a telescope at Mars is a great big star.

It doesn't seem to be anything else, but it is. People who have made a study of the planet believe that it is really a good deal like the world, and while they do not go so far as to actually say so, they think it possible that it is inhabi-



SCHIAPIARELLI'S CHART SHOWING DOUBLE CANALS.

ted. It was some fifteen years ago that Mars first became a planet that had any earthly interest to the people that live on this globe.

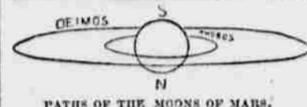
A very wise man that used to sit up nights and look at the sky through a telescope first made known the fact that Mars was a good deal like the earth in its shape, and also uttered the startling theory that he thought it possible that the planet was inhabited.

People laughed at him just then, and he faded into the oblivion that comes to people who are in the habit of discovering facts ahead of time.

But after him came a man who told the same thing again in a new way, and who now has got to a point where the world is beginning to believe that he is right.

The man is Professor Schiaparelli, of Milan, Italy. He says that in his opinion the planet Mars is not simply a nebulous quantity of vapor, but it is a solid substance on which animals and men exist. He found that the planet has a diameter of about 4000 miles. By careful calculation he is confident that its year consisted of 687 days, and that each day in time was forty minutes longer than our day. He also found that the planet was made up of water and land, just like our world. It has, he says, seas and continents and rivers.

As to its density, it differs very little from the earth. Gravitation at its surface must be much less than it is in this world. A man who weighs 150 pounds upon this mundane sphere would weigh about sixty pounds on Mars. In fact, all substances would be reduced in weight by transfer from our world to Mars.



PATHS OF THE MOONS OF MARS.

Upon that planet our oak would become as light as cork. Our gold would be as light as tin.

The question just now is: Is Mars inhabited?

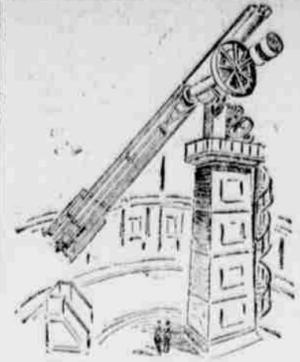
No one knows, of course, whether it is or not. The only thing to judge by is in the character of the planet gathered by careful inspection through telescopes. Astronomers are confident that they have seen the eternal snows of the two polar regions of our neighbor world. They are confident that its continents are red, and that its seas are green, and they are equally sure that its seas do not cover more than one-fourth of its surface. The seas on our continent cover three-fourths of the world, which points the comparison.

This scarcity of water in Mars is its most remarkable feature.

The theory that people really do inhabit the planet is born out by the fact that Professor Schiaparelli is confident that he has discovered that Mars has been traversed by gigantic canals. It is easy to see that if there are canals on the planet, it is a surety that people must have built them. This idea, too, is strengthened by the discovered fact that there is a scarcity of water in the planet. Necessarily the planet must be

irrigated in that manner, and as there are canals, the conclusion is that there must be people there.

The canals on the planet Mars are be-



THE GIANTIC LICK TELESCOPE.

lieved to have been cut for thousands of miles across the land to connect with the seas. They are green in color, like the water, and, in order to be visible through our telescopes, they must be from 100 to 400 miles in length. They must also be about 200 miles wide. They run mostly from north to south, for the seas divide the land from east to west.

It is difficult to conceive of such enormous public works, but nothing else will answer. Our little canals would dry up in crossing a thousand miles of desert.

If a people can construct such enormous works as canals of the dimensions told in the foregoing, it would be impossible to tell where the limit of their skill would reach. They must be far ahead of America as engineers and mechanics. What other astonishing triumphs as mechanical originators they have achieved must be left to the future to discover.

"One circumstance," says Professor Proctor, that may at first excite surprise is the fact that in a planet so much farther from the sun than the world

there should exist so close a resemblance to the earth in respect to climatic relations.

"But if we consider the results of Tyndal's researches on the radiation of heat, and remember that a very moderate increase in the quantity of certain vapors present in our atmosphere would suffice to render the climate of the earth intolerable through the excess of heat—just as glass walls cause a hothouse to be warm long after the sun has set—we shall not fail to see that Mars may readily be compensated by a corresponding arrangement for his increased distance from the vivifying centre of his solar system."

Professor Swift says that there is certainly something that is mysterious in the topography of the planet as viewed from the earth.

"Some of its markings," he adds, "are changeable, and appear as clouds, while others seem stable and are indicative of solidity. As, however, Mars rotates upon his axis so slowly no belts like those environing Jupiter and Saturn are visible.

"That Mars is inhabited is not an understood fact. That it was created to that end is a verity, but whether it is or not is only a question that we can judge by understanding its availability for the giving of life to human beings. No telescope has yet been discovered that truly tells that fact."

Professor Schiaparelli is the only astronomer that has managed to draw a chart of Mars that as a planet exists only in the minds of others not quite so famous as astronomers.

Aside from the discoveries of the Italian professor the credit of finding that Professor Schiaparelli is correct must be awarded to the famous Lick Observatory at San Francisco. The money to build this magnificent observatory was furnished by Mr. Lick and it has well demonstrated his faith that it was needed by the fact that it has told the world that Mars is probably another continent like ours.—New York Journal.

Not Fond of Freaks.



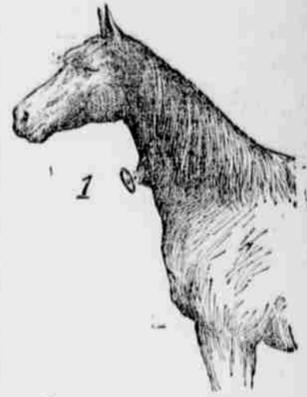
"You are the only girl I ever loved."
"Then we would better part—I don't want to marry a freak."—Life.

A Horse That Breathes Through a Silver Tube.

Minnie is the most remarkable horse in New York City.

Minnie has lungs like other horses and she uses them to breathe, too; but the air is brought to them neither through the mouth nor nostrils, as in other horses, but through a silver tube.

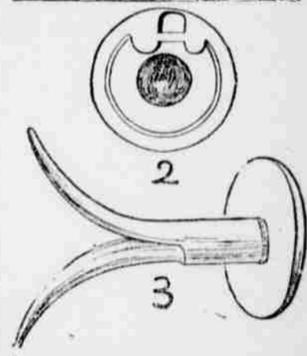
Minnie has been very asthmatic, and with the ordinary mode of breathing, the doctor said, her death was a question of but weeks or days. To save her, for Minnie was a good, powerful and gentle mare, her owners, F. A. Sangrist & Co., consented that an operation be performed on her throat. Accordingly Veterinary Surgeon James Hamill was called in about a year ago and made a series of incisions into the throat and tracheal tube, and Minnie at once began to breathe quite freely. But how to keep open these slits of respiration was the next question. For although in course of time the apertures would heal and cause no pain, the danger lay in their becoming clogged by impurities of the atmosphere, as well as by the phlegm from the horse's lungs.



3. THE APPARATUS IN POSITION.

After an unsuccessful trial of several weeks Dr. Hamill hit upon the idea to insert an artificial tracheal tube of silver into the horse's gaping wound. This was done, and Minnie has since experienced no more inconvenience in breathing than if she had never been afflicted with asthma.

The tube is a curiosity. Two crescent-shaped tubes, scooped out like a shoe-horn, are fitted into each other in such a way that one tube passes into the upper part of the trachea, while the other hangs down into the lower part. The parts of the instrument that are visible are the shank of the larger horn (the shank of the other being inside of this) and the flat round disks at the outer ends of the horns, snugly fitting against each other so that they look like our



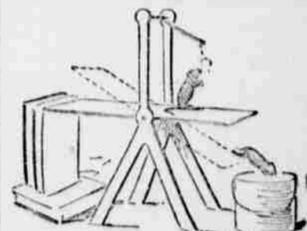
2. FRONT VIEW OF THE BREATHING APPARATUS.
3. SIDE VIEW OF BOTH SECTIONS PLACED TOGETHER.

disk three inches in diameter, with an aperture as big as a needle, through which the air is carried.

This instrument is taken out by the stableman twice a day and cleaned. If this precaution were omitted for only a day the accumulations would be so great that Minnie would be compelled to have recourse for breathing to that supplementary organ, her nose.—New York World.

An Ever Ready Mouse-Trap.

An English journal called Invention, illustrated an ever-ready mouse-trap,



the inventor of which is Mr. Smythies, of Southsea.

The little apparatus, which can be readily constructed at home, has two frames, to which a movable platform is pivoted. Above this platform is suspended a small stick, to the point of which is attached the bait that is to excite the appetite of the little rodent. The platform, being horizontal, is supported at one end and held in place by a book or box, but accessible to the mice. The bait is suspended above the loose end. As soon as the mouse has traversed the pivoted center its weight is sufficient to rock the board and the animal tumbles into the pail of water at that end. Its cries of distress before it drowns attract the other mice, and they come to see what is going on. They also tip the board and meet with a similar fate.

Successive generations of the Allen family of Harrodsburg, Ky., have been in office continuously as Circuit or County Clerk since 1785.